THE RICHARDSON-M'FARLAND TRAGEDY.

The Adjourned Inquest-Verdict of the Jury - McFarland's Reasons for Silence at the Inquist-He is Committed to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

The inquiry into the cause of the death of Mr. Albert D. Richardson was resumed yesterday morning before Coroner Keenan, at the City Hall. The ury, whose names have been already published,

membled at cleven o'clock.

Mr. McFariand, attended by his counsel, was present, and his demeanor was exactly of that cool,
collected and unconcerned character he has shown
throughout the Alpha and Omega of this dreadful dy. Coroner Keenan kept his promise of ex-ng from the testimony anything that was outsous use cause of the death of the deceased. The consequence was that the ovidence was very matter of fact, and there was an entire absence of anything likely to gratify the sensationalists. The room was not crowded, and the few people who were present were not prominent citizens. Judge Dowling arrived towards the close and had a conversation with the counsel for the prisoner and shook bands with the

atil his trial and a written explanation of his means for doing this was read by his counsel. The jury returned a formal verdict that Richardson ame to his death through the shooting by McPar-

loyed in the Tribune office; I was acquainted the deceased; I know the prisoner.

Q. Do you know what were the duties of Mr. lichardson at the Tribune office? A. He was a correspondent of the Tribune and also an author. He was frequently at the Tribune office, but would be way for two or three months together, and then at ne office for two or three weeks together. He was

the office frequently? A. I think it was Monday fore Thanksgiving that I saw him three or four

elieve it was about that time.
Q. Had he been away from New York? A. Yes; he urned from Kansas and from Chicago.

2. Since then how often has he been in the Triburate? A. I should think about five or six times. Q. Did he come to the office at any particular time f the day. A. Generally about eleven o'clock. Q. Did he remain long when he came to the office?
. No, he called for his letters, and I don't know

then he went away after that.

Q. Since Monday before Thanksgiving he had been a the office two or three times a day? A. He spent hanksgiving, I believe, in Massachusetts.

Q. Did he remain at the office a short time during tess last visits? A. Sometimes ten minutes; someimes half an hour.

Q. Do you remember the day of the shooting? A.

; it was on Thursday, the 25th of November, out half-past five or six o'clock in the evening.

Were you at the office then? A. Yes.

What did you do there? A. I sell the
ers over the counter and receive advertisetis and subscriptions; I did not see Mr. day; when I saw him on that day it was when the

ras standing by the pillar; I was standing on whether side.

Q. Where was deceased standing? A. I was tanding by the pillar, nearly opposite the deceased; so was standing on the other side of the pillar; ind just spoken to Mr. Richardson, and Mr. McFarand was on the other side of the counter.

Q. Had you seen Mr. McFarland? A. I had just spoken to him and had seen him go into the office.

Q. How many minutes before this had you seen him? A. Some fifteen minutes before.

Q. What happened then? A. I had seen Mr. McFarland coming in through the gate behind the bounter; I noticed him at the subscription desk; he was not doing anything.

about the weather.
What was the next thing you know about Mr.
riand? A. The next thing I knew was that a
was put up before my face—in the front of my

barged.
Q. Did you see the discharge of the pistol? A. I id not see the discharge of the pistol; I was looking t the deceased and did not see the diring of it.
Q. Did you look afterwards? A. When the pistol as discharged it startled me and I turned round addealy and saw the pistol in the hands of the q. What became of Mr. Richardson? A. Richard-on went out of the Nassau street door and stood here for a moment and he then passed out. Q. What else happened that you say? A. I don't know of anything else; I saw McFarland outside the counter almost liminedistely afterwards. Q. When did you see him again? A. That was the last I saw of him; the people then began to crowd into the office.

No, sir.

Daniel Froman—I reside at No. 105 East Fourth street; I am employed in the Tribune office; Mr. Blechardson came up to my desk about twenty minutes past ave o'clock, as near as I can judge.

Q. What did he say to you? A. He asked me for his letters.

Q. What did he say to you? A. He asked me for his letters.
Q. What are your duties at the office? A. I am employed as an advertising clerk.
Q. What night is it that you refer to when Mr. Richardson called upon you? A. It was last Thuraday week; I was writing at my desk, and when he came in I jumped up; his was somewhere about ten affinites past five in the evening; Mr. Richardson came in from the southwesterly corner; as soon as I saw him come in I leaned down to hear what he had to say to me, and he said, "I will take my letters;" I leaned down to hear what he had to say to me, and he said, "I will take my letters;" I leaned down to hear what he had to say to me, and he said, "I will take my letters;" as I was going to take the letters from my deak I heard a pistol shot, which came from behind the post where I was standing.

shot, which came from behind the post where I was standing.

Q. Did you see the person who fired? A. No, I did not; Mr. Richardson went out, and I did not know them whether he had been shot or not.

Q. What happened, then, immediately afterwards?

A. When the shot was fired I was rather stunned with the shooting; when I recovered I saw Mr. MoFarland walking out towards the door, right away from the counter; he was walking across the Boof in front of the counter.

Q. Did you see the prisoner there before that day?

A. I saw him about eleven or twelve o'clock in the morning; I saw him when he was speaking to the Cahlier.

Q. Did Mr. McFarland speak to you? A. Mr.

Q. Who did he mean by the publisher? A. Mr. Sinciair.

Q. Where did he go to then? A. He went to the windows in the direction from whence he came; some five or ten minutes after that he went and spoke to the cashier; it was about ten or eleven o'clock, and that was the last time I saw anything of him in the morning; about five the same afternoon I saw him standing at the subscription deak, he was behind it; he had been there about ten or afteen minutes when Mr. Richardson came in; he was writing; I thought so from the way he stood at the deak.

By the jury—Mr. Richardson went into Nassan

was writing; I thought so from the way he stood at the desk.

By the jury—Mr. Richardson went into Nassan street after he was shot; I did not notice anything remarkable in the manner of Mr. McFarland after he was shot; he always seemed a very quiet man.

Q. Do you allow strangers behind the counter? A. No, we do not; we allowed Mr. McFarland; he was well known to the clerk; we do not allow strangers there unless they have business with Mr. Greeley or Mr. Sinciar; Mr. McFarland has been in the habit of visiting the office for the last two years; he was personally acquainted with all the parties in the office.

Q. What was his business at the office? A. He gather ally came to the office for the purpose of seeing the publisher.

generally came to the office for the purpose of seeing the publisher.

By the Coroner—Did you notice Mr. McFarland after Richardson came in, and if so, will you say whether he appeared excited or not previous to the shooting? A. No, I did not, neither after the shoot-

Q. Could Mr. Richardson see Mr. McFarland as he rent into the office r A. Mr. McFarland was par-tally had from the observation of any person enter-

Q. When you speak of a glance, what do you nead? A. It did not appear to me to be a familiar

Q. When you speak of a glance, what do you mean? A lt did not appear to me to be a familiar glance.

Q. What time is it that you are speaking of? A. I am speaking of three months ago, during the summer; when Mr. McFarland came into the office the the deceased was in the publisher's room and the prisoner walked to the door and then turned back.

David watson—I reside at itanway, N.J.; I am employed in the Tribune office as mail writer; I was not personally acquainted with the deceased; some five years ago I was personally acquainted with nim, but the acquaintance has not been kept up; I know both of them by sight; on the 25th of November, about five o'clock P. M., was in the office, fixing to go nome; the first I knew of the affair was when I neard the report of the pistol; I turned round and went to the front counter and saw two men endeavoring to get out by the Aussau street door; I jumped over the counter and went after them; one was Amos Weshack, and thought he was the higher ama and the other was implicated; did not see either Richardson or McFarland.

Edward J. Carver—I reside at Newark, N. J.; I am a click in the Tribune cilice; on the afternoon of Thursday, the 25th of November, I was seated at my desk; I happened to look out in the direction of the counter and I saw Mr. McFarland; this was about a quarter to twenty minutes past five; I saw McFarland moving rather rapidly towarks the middle of the counter; when I saw him he was inside the counter rapidly from the subscription desk; he then moved rather rapidly from the subscription desk; the me and a report, and McFarland immediately turned round to go out; I sarved from the desk to see what was the matter; when I reached the counter McFarland tod of out; I shared from the desk to see what was the matter; when I reached the counter McFarland was going out by the Nassau arreet door.

Q. When you reached the middle of the desk to see what was the matter; when I reached the middle of the desk to see what was the matter; when I reached the middle of the desk

quence of this when they both came in; they have been in the habit of coming in ever since I have been there.

Captain Anthony J. Allaire, of the Fourth precinct of Astropolitan Poince—At fifteen minutes after six on the evening of the 26th of November I went to the station house; I was there informed by the sergeant behind the deak that there was a man suct in ite Tribune office; I went there, and could get very little information, except that a man of the name of McFariath had shot another of the name of Stehardson; I could get no information relating to the shooting except that a man and been shot there; I could not learn any further particulars there; I could not learn any further particulars there; I went to the Astor House and saw a man in room No. 115, who was the deceased; on inquiry I found that he was living at No. 50 East Twenty sixth street; on going there I found that he had left an hour provious to my going there, and they could not give me any information about him; I afterwards found him at the Westmoreland Hose; I there arrested him, and took him to the Astor House; in the presence of the deceased I put him near the foot of the bed, and he stood there for a moment or two; I then asked the deceased if the prisoner was the man who had shot him; he replied, he was; I took prisoner to the station house and detained him until the next morning; our the way down in the stage from the hote! I asked aim why he had shot Richardson; he said, "That man has broken up my family and destroyed my peace of mind."

By the Jury—I searched him and I searched the apart ment, but I could not find the pistol; he said he did not know what had become of the pistol; he said he did not know what had become of the pistol; he was in a bedroom (No. 3) at the Westmoreland Hote; on commencing to search him he said, "I've no pistol about me—I cannot tell what I have done with the pistol." I do not know where the pistol is, I had not een able to find it; when I west mother apparently, for he opened the door for me to could not

The prisoner, being examined, said:—My name is Daniel McFarland; I am forty-nine years of age; was born in Ireland; resided at No. 30 East Twenty-sixth street and am a lawyer by profession.

On being asked what he had to say with reference to the charge his counsel read the following statement:—

On being assed what he had to say with rejection to the charge his counsel read the following statement:—
I am instructed by my counsel that nothing I can now advance will have the effect of changing or checking the regular course of the law. The proceeding which has just terminated is one, I am informed, that has to be adopted in cases like the present; it is, I am advised, in the nature of inquest of office, in which by the usual practice I am not allowed to interfere by counsel or otherwise, and in the management of which the large mass of evidence is exclusively within the control of the officer who presides over and directs it. With the knowledge that I cannot at this time have the opportunity of corroborating my statements by the testimony of witnesses, and the beside that any narrative I might induige in would be unattended with benefit in a legal point of view, I await for my vindication the impartial trial guiranteed to me by the laws of the State. My accuser will then be confronted with me, and the forms wisely created for the complete development of truth will then be observed, and the result will then be declared by a jury of my peers. While I fully appreciate my situation and regard the interest with becoming concern and solicitude, it may be that time will demonstrate that the sanctity and satefy of more social and moral interests depend on the success of my defence then identity or connect themselves with the maintenance of the prosecution."

The prisoner was then committed to await the ac-tion of the Grand Jury, and was removed to the

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Rev. H. M. Field in a letter explains the way as follows in which he was led to take part in the extraordinary deathbed marriage at the Astor

House:—

How did I come to be present? Simply from being in company with Mr. Beecher (no bad company, 1 do assure you). Mr. Beecher and spent the atternoon at my house by appointment to meet Father Hyacintho. It was there the message came to summon him to the bedside of the dying man. As I am detained at my office till a lagte hour on Tuesday night, when we make up out paper, I accompanied him down town. Arrived at the Astor House it seemed unfeeling to pass by the door where a man was lying at the point or death, whom I had seen a few days before in full life, without at least asking if he still breathed. Within I found a group of friends in extreme distress. After a few inquiries and words of sympathy I was about to withdraw—not from fear, but from delicacy, feeling that with a grief so profound I, as a stranger, had no right to intermeddie. But I was requested to remain a few minutes, as Mr. Richardson was supposed to be near his end. I stayed willingly, as I feel that a Christian minister is always in his place in a sick room and beside the bed of death. The doctors had given up all hope. He could live but a few hours, and his last wish was to be united to the woman for whom he had sacrificed his life. Of course, it were crucity to refuse the last wish of a dying man, if there were no legal objections in the case; that is, if she had been legally divorced from her former husband. Of that I had no knowledge except through others. But Mr. Greeley seemed sufficient authority for the fact. He, as you well know, is most rigorous in his views of the sanetty of the marriage relation. No free love notions have any tolerance from him. There is not an orthodox minister in the land who is more severe and rigid in his ideas of morality in this respect than Horace greeley, Yet he had been the one to write to Mr. Beecher to come and perform the ceremony, and Mr. Beecher himself, who, theugh his iton heart leads him to be foremost in any danger, yet unites with his courage great prudence and ludgment, never once expressed

that McParland and his wife had been legally divorced, unless every divorce obtained in the State

that McPariand and his wife had been legally divorced, unless every divorce obtained in the State of Indiana were to be set down as invalid.

The way therefore being clear, there were several reasons why it seemed but that the marriage should take place. First was the wish of the dying man, who could not depart in peace till this was done. With his failing breath he desired to be united to the woman for whom he had given up his life. Certainly, if there was no legal objection, it were cruel to deny his dying request—cruel to him and doubly cruel to her; for, consider, here was a woman between two busbands and yet the wife of neither. Could he leave her in such a position? And especially if, as you so boldly assert, he had seduced her from her former husband, I ask, in Heaven's name, if a man thus guilty can do less for the woman he has rufned than to make this poor reparation, to give her the protection of his name?

In addition to the above the reverend gentleman says that he has nothing to retract or back down from. He is prepared to stand by his friend Beecher; and as for himself, he feels perfectly justified in what he did, according to the light he possessed of the Richardson-McFarland case.

Richardson-McFarland case.
The "Voice of a Woman" discourses thus sentimentally on the unhappiness arising from misdirec-tion of temper and affections in the matrimonia

dear to each other, and the longer the effort was kept up the more they would grow into each other, making that complete oneness which God meant marriage should be. But how many get careless in this thing and that, and, "it is so nice to make up," have a little sparring, say words that hurt, make up, have another and still another "intic scene," and get a wound in the heart that only time and repentance can heal! Every arrow outs deejer, and when the Beart gets from und bleeding what can it do but accept the warm hand which says "I will heal you". Who to night is the greater sufferer, Mr. or Ars. McFarland? Who has the most regrets, and where can they look back and trace the lirst flaw? Each knows best, and why should be judge them. Buch regalls as these haye a demoralizing effect upon society—is a bad example, because society knows it. They had better never become public. Had Mr. McFarland been a tender, loving protector "poverty" would not or could not have separated them, else she was not a true woman and was not worth the fatal shot. True devotion strengthens in sorrow, poverty or sickness. To-night Mr. Richardson would be living, his children happy, Mr. and Mrs. McFarland happy, with far lighter hearts than now, had the principal actors had that perfect understanding whom surpasses all wealth. God only can look into their hearts and best knows their misery. Let film who gathers the lost sheep to his food judge their lives, not we, who are weak and perhaps as erring as they.

The Case Critically Considered.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:— I have read the "leader" in your issue of yester-day in reference to this painful subject with mingled feelings of pride and pleasure, and do not hesitate to regard it as a noble and opportune vindication of those moral principles which should govern society, as well as a forcible protest against the demoralizing teachings and false theology of a certain class of so-called "socialists" who would fain shield liate-are, championselves placed in the trying position of the

wronged husband and father, and each consider what he would be prompted to do under the circumstances. But in the name of common sense, let them not ridiculously attempt to usurp positions which do not belong to them—and which their peculiar apitude for prejudging proves them not litted to occupy—by assuming the two-fold prerogative of oluge and jury. Let them call to memory the Latin maxim, Ne sutor ultra crepidam, and, above all, show that they have human hearts by ceasing their discordant and savage chorus for more blood.

It is not my desire to drag Richardson's memory from that friendly oblivion to which it should in charity be consigned; but in this instance I deem it both necessary and proper to do so in order to vindicate the living. Granted that Mr. and Mrs. McFarland did not cask in the sunshine of domestic felicity; granted that he, McFarland, may have been lacking in many of those peculiar qualities of mind and heart which consilitute the good husband, what right under heaven, legal or other, had hichardson to tempt the frail woman from her sworn lawful allegiance? Certainly none. If the base act be held justifiable in this instance on his part, then might not any graduate of the school of scandal who chooses to act a similar part under like circumstances be likewise justified in so doing and do so with impunity? And if law and public opinion unite in encouraging such a law-less state of things by protecting the guilty party

should promptly put forth its strong arm to protect and vindicate the rights of the husband, and not leave him as a dernier ressort the "wild justice of revenge." And where the law withholds the shield of its protection, and the wronged and dishonored husband becomes the insane avenger of his own wrongs, the crime (if such it may be called) should be traced to his hidden source, every extenuating circumstance considered and piaced at the side of mercy, and the howl for blood should give place to the softer whisperings and milder pleadings of sympathy and charity.

Richardson has passed beyond the reach of this world's praise or censure, and has already answered for his acts done while in the fless before the supreme tribunal of the Almighty Judge; but his memory is yet among us, and I wish that we enchand all could conscientiously agree with the socialistic and very lavorable estimate of his character pronounced by Messrs. Frothingnam and Beecher over his mortal remains, and say in sincerity, Demortus nil nist bound. Two other actors in the tragedy remain—one, Mrs. McFarland alias Richardson, roams at large, carrying about with her a conscience which I doubt not must be a very diagreeshe traveiling companion; the other, the wronged husband and father, his hands imbrued in the blood of his victina, shut in from Heaven's sunsinne ha a gloomy dungeon, with vile surroundings, brooding in silent, desperate mood over his wrongs and misfortunes, and awaiting in anxious suspense the expected summons to answer for his crime before a jury of his fellow clitzens, who, it is to be earnestly hoped, will try him by the standard of true justice, temigred and softened, however, by that numane sympathy and kindly charity which the extenuating and peculiar circumstances arrounding the case call for.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Decline of Rucing Sport in England—The Tone of Turimen Altered—In the Courts of LONDON, Nov. 20, 1869.

The turf in England promises to be in the same position as the famous "snakes in Ireland," and I shall some of these days be obliged to state under with the constant secessions of the most influential supporters of the sport; what with the rapid growth abuses, and what with internal dissensions that are ever on the increase, it is difficult to see how racing can possibly survive its own decay and public hostility. The latest scandal is in connection racing can possibly survive its own decay and public hostility. The latest scandal is in connection with Sir Joseph Hawley's winning the Liverpool Cup with Lictor, whom, it is said, he backed himself, after scraiching Liderolite, whom the general body of turimen had supported. In my last I pointed out that such a course was perfectly justifiable; but those who had been bitten thought otherwise, and groaned and swore terribly. Among the most bitter comments on Sir Joseph's policy were those of two weekly journais devoted chiefly to sport, the Sporting Times and the Man About Toten. The former is remarkable for the "strength" of its language. The articles in both reflecting on Sir Joseph were gross.

Sir Joseph at once took out summonses against both Dr. Shorthouse and Mr. Robbins (writer of the article in the Man About Toten), and they were today charged with libel before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow street. Boin had inserted ample applogles, but Hawley is an implacable man, and would have none of them. Among those present were General Peel, Lord Westmoreland, the Duke of Beaufort, Sir Charles Legaru and other sportsmen. all of whom gave evidence to show that Sir Joseph had never "miked" or betted against his horses—a practice which he himself said most emphatically ne had never engaged in.

At the conclusion of the hearing the defendants were fully committee for trial at the Old Balley.

The government of Berlin lately demanded from that of Dresden the extradition of a Deputy, M. Liebknecht, condemned in Prussia for a speech hoatile to King William, delivered at a public neeting. The Saxon authorities have declined to accede to the demand on the ground that one of the provisions of the federal law was opposed to any delivery of persons for political of the course.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Alloged Whiskey Frauds.

Alleged Whiskey Frances.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. E. B. Kellogg.—The defendant was charged with carrying on the business of a distiller at No. 50 West street without paying the tax required by law. Assistant District Attorney Purdy appeared for the prosecution and Mesars. Kollins & Harland for the defende.

M. G. Buignan testified that he was a distiller and was in the employ of the defendant from July to November, 1869; he purported to carry on the business of a rectifier and wholesaie dealer; witness male his wine, &c.; he had a large 1,800 galion still, a worm, alcohol, column and a goose, a boiler and two steam pumps and a dumping tube; also a small tube that connected with the Boiler which ran the larger still; witness superintended the larger still under the direction of the defendant; the process of distillation was carried on at the defendant's establishment; there was dumping in the cistern, together with wine and other fluids containing a large percentage of spirit and other matters that came down from his establishment in avenue A; the fluids were passed out of the cistern into the large still; there the steam was turned on and the spirit was distilled out of its; as it flowed from the worm it was poured into hogsheads; thus was made distilled gin into Bourbon whiskey; there was brandy manufactured from spirits and wine and sent away in foreign packages without any stamps upon them; brandy was made from requeed alcohol; the lass distillation contained tweive barrets of spirits; defendant told witness that the vine was marferom fermentation; the small still was used for manufacturing brandy, gin and applejack.

In cross-exammation the witness stated that when

spirits.

The witness on cross-examination said that he did not find a mashtub on the premises; was there prior to the seizure as an officer, and never saw anything going on except redistrilation.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned till this morning.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Notice.

Before Judge Cardozo.

During the term this branch of the court will open at haif-past ten a. M. - The entire calendar will be called through. Cases may be set down for any day during the ensuing week only. The party who, through mistake, took away the clerk's spectal calendar is requested to return the same and get another CONY.

By order of the Court.

GEORGE W. HARDIE, Clerk. Injunction by a Husband Against His Wife. Before Judge Barnard.

James W. Fisher vs. Clara Pisher.—Upon the affidavit of the piaintiff an order of injunction had been granted restraining the defendant from selling and disposing of an estate at Hackensack, N. J., upon the ground that he (the piaintiff) had given her the property solely to be kept as a homestead and for the benefit of her children. Edwin James, counsel for the defendant, now moved to dissolve the injunction upon affidavits denying the statements alleged by the plaintiff and setting forth that the estate was her own sole property; that it was purchased with her own money, and that she had obtained within the last week a divorce against the plaintiff. The affidavits were of a very condicting character.

haracter.

Judge Barnard took the papers and reserved his

Injunction-Motion to Enjoin Proceedings on a Complaint.

Mess erole et al. vs. Goldsmith et al. and The Metro Mess erole et al. vs. Goldsmith et al. and The Metropolitian Paper Collar Company.—This action is to restrain the defendants from issuing among tradesmen circulars purporting to give results of a recent suit of Hoffman vs. Steedig and others in the United States courts, in which circular defendants claim a decision of the court that all paper collars having an outside coating, whether smooth or lines finished, are embraced within the Hoffman patent. The present suit is to enjoin the action on the ground that it was not defended in good fath, that the decree was obtained by collusion and that it does not establish what the circular claims. A temporary injunction was granted.

Decisions Rendered. By Judge Cardozo.

The Florida Ratiroad Company vs. The New York Varehouse and Security Company.—Injunction

should be continued until the trial, &c.

Brunquiere et al. vs. Trapager et al.—Motion granted on payment of costs of the default and ten dollars costs of motion, &c.

In the Matter of the Petition of Abner L. Ely to Vacate Assessment for Paving Forty-second street, &c.—Order granted to vacate, &c.

Wallace vs. McKenzie.—Reference erdered.

McKesson et al. vs. Halliday.—Same.
Franklin es. Mars et al.—Motion granted.

In the Matter of the Widening of Sixth Avenue, from 110th Street to Harben River, &c.—Order granted confirming report of referee and distributing award, &c.

By Judge Ingraham. By Judge Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Application of Philettus Holt

Lancton for Money, &c.—Order granted.

Matthew P. Read vs. Richard Dalton et al.—Judgment, foreclosure and sale ordered and referee to iell.

Frankel vs. Ingran.—Motion granted on payment
of ten dollars costs of motion.

Mishetel al. vs. Stetaon, Jr.—Motion granted, &c.
Redlich et al. vs. Doll.—Motion granted on payment
of ten dollars costs.

Restlich et al. vs. Doll.—Motion granted on payment of ten dollars costs.
Chinermar vs. Britton et al.—Motion granted.
In the Matter of the Application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, &c.—Report confirmed.
Waterbury Buckle Company vs. Hitchcock.—Motion granted.
National Bank of Utica vs. William J. Clark, &c.—Default opened and cause restored to calendar, &c. Cosin vs. Zeloff, &c.—Allowance granted, &c. Garmiss vs. Javenny et al.—Order settled.
Claffin et al vs. Christal.—Same.
Mecklem et al, vs. Marsh, &c.—Motion granted.

Notice.
All issues filed after Saturday will be placed on

the third Monday in December calendar.

By order of the Court.

CHARLES E. LOEW, County Clerk. SUPERIOR COURT-GENERAL TERM.

The Old Practice Resumed. Before Chief Justice Barbour and Judges McCunn and Jones.

At the opening of the General Term yesterday

the opening of the General Term yesterday the bar, who were present in large numbers, said:—
The judges of this court have determined to return to the old practice—that is, the six judges will sit the last Saturday in every month, for the purpose of delivering opinions. A Case of Practice. John T. Howard vs. Isaac W. Smith.—This was a motion to dismiss an appeal on the ground that the

attorney having accepted the conditions upon which the order below was granted, he had thereby waived his right to appeal. Motion granted. For motion, ex-Judge harrett; opposed, S. P. Nash. SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions Rendered. By Judge Fithian. Mary M. De Cump vs. the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company,—Motion denied without costs. Edward R. Phelps vs. William G. Finn,—Order

granted and flied. Abraham Clarke vs. Abraham Binninger, -- Motion

Abraham Clarke vs. Abraham Binninger.—Motion denied without costs.

By Judge Freedman.

Helene C. Stille vs. Baron Henri De Riviere.—Judgment for defendant by default.

James W. Steet vs. Piebe Manotte.—Motion for new trial granted by default.

Christopher Weber vs. Leonhard Mink.—Report of refered in favor of plaintuit for \$129 49 affirmed.

John Thomas vs. Cornetius B. Payne.—Allowance of five per cent granted.

Zimen Mariena vs. Michael Brointo.—Motion deuled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. The calendar for short causes will be made up and

alled on Monday, the 13th inst., at eleven o'clock called on Monday, the 13th Inst., at eleven o'clock
A. M. Jurors will please be punctual in their attendance on that day and hour. The General Term will
assemble some time during the morn for the purpose of rendering decisions in all cases now before
it, except in such cases as will have to be reargued in consequence of the resignation of Judge
Barrett. No cases, however, will be argued untithe January term, when the court will sit in General
Term under its new organization.

By order of the Court.

DEC. 6, 1869. NATHANIEL JARVIS, Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Recorder Hackett.

As there was not a quorum of grand jurors in attendance those gentlemen answering to their names were discharged till Wednesday.

Edwin Dusenbury was placed on trial charged with obtaining money by faise pretences. Lewis il. Smith testified that on the 18th of July, 1888, the prisoner called at his office, in William street, and presented a subscription book, containing the names of prominent merchants, and certain amounts subscribed to the "National Home for Widows and Orphanas." Mr. Smith drew him a check for twenty-five dollars.

Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., was sworn, and testified that he was familiar with many of the charitable institutions in New York and old not know of the existence of the "National Home for Widows and Orphanas."

The Recorder charged the jury that the accused

and orphans."

The Recorder charged the jury that the accused could not be legally convicted, and they accordingly readered a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Tweed said that a number of the complainants in cases upon the calendar failed to attend, and asked that an attachment issue against a witness in an important case. The Recorder granted the motion, and the court adjourned till Wednesday.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record

will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Henald Building, corner of Ann street:

1803, 1869, 1869, 1803, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1804, 1805, 1

meet, pursuant to law, on Thursday at noon to can-vass the votes cast at the charter election.

Sinking of a Boar.—Yesterday afternoon a boat loaded with a large cargo of coal sank at the foot of East Twenty-third street. No lives were lost.

Powder Accident.—James Monarty was badly burned by a blast on the Boston, Hartford and Eric Palificed. Vesterday He was found at corner of

Railroad yesterday. He was found at corner of first avenue and Twenty-sixth street and sept to Believue Hospital.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board met at two

clock P. M. yesterday, President Coman in the october. In penetrus, Presided was the "naying over" of a resolution donating to the Asylum for Foundlings \$10,000, in aid of the funds of said institution, and the Board then adjourned to Thursday.

CHARITY FAIR.—The ladice' fair for the benefit of

the poor of the parish of St. Francis Xavier, which was open during last week in the hall of the college attached to the church, in West Sixteenth street, wil continue open until Thursday night, ficclusive, when it will close with a general disposal by raffic of all the valuable articles on exhibition.

a man about forty-five years of age, whose name is unknown, was found lying dead on the pavement in Thirty-first street, between First and Second avenues. The body of deceased, who was in his shirt sleeves, was removed to the Morgue, where Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest on the body. YELLOW FEVER AT QUARANTINE.—The bark Edith Rose, from Havana, and the brig Camilla, from Ringston, Jamaica, arrived at Quarantine on Sun-day with cases of yellow fever on board. No deaths occurred on either vessel during the passage. The sick will be sent to the new Quarantine Hospital at West Bank.

LETTER BOX ROBBERS.—On Sunday night some hungry burgiars applied their Jimmies to the letter boxes corner of Tairtieth street and Tenth avenue

ported about the Central Police Office that the Board of Police intend to take some action relative to the damaging charges that some of the police of the Filteenth precinct are conniving at the robbery of persons in the panel houses of the ward. It is likely that the Superintendent will be ordered to prefer charges against certain persons. DEATH IN THE HOSPITAL-Two or three days ago

Barni in the Hospital.—Two of three days ago a man named James Fox, who had been druking to excess, left his home in Brooklyn and crossed over to New York. Here he fell into the hands of the police and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Sunday night. As deceased had some slight outs on his head his friends seemed to suspect that they had been purposely inflicted. Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

MORLEY PUNSHON'S LECTURES.—The world's wealth comes here. It will soon come to pass that one

Schirmer yesterday held an inquest on the body of Frank Karl, a German, forty-six years of age, who died at his fresidence, in Laurens street. On Monday evening, the 20th ultimo, the deceased, then a watchman in the employ of Messrs. Petree & Freeman, fell into the cellar of their new building, 129th street, near Tenth avenue, and sustained a compound comminated fracture of the right leg. It was dark, and deceased, having no lautern with him attempted to enter the building, when he made a misstep and fell into the cellar. Karl's groans and cries for assistance being heard, he was taken out and properly treated up to the time of his death. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and Coroner Schirmer delivered the remains to the relia-

DUTCH CHURCH .- At the school of the Collegiate Dutch Church, in West Twenty-ninth street, las evening, an examination took place on etymology, penmanship, grammar, history, catechism and a variety of other subjects which are comprised in the elements of primary education. Notwithstanding the severity of the snow storm a large number of ladies and gentiemen—the parents and friends, patrons and trustees of the institution—assembled to manifest their interest in the proceedings. The exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. Lewis Hallock, after which Mr. Henry W. Dunshee, principal of the searching test in the Christian doctrine, in which the answering was creditable. The reading exercises, which were conducted by Mr. William Wood, were mawkish because of the monotony of the election in tymology, as far as the scope of the examination led one to ludge, the pupils were an fail, the young ladies beling specially expert in analyzing the construction of the different derivatives. The penmanship showed great carefulness, in not true art, the specimens executed under the direction of Miss R. Van Voorhis being in the most excellent modern style. Several neat pencil sketches executed by the young ladies of the establishment showed considerable taste and skill. The simultaneous readings were suggestive of a harmony which near style. Several neat pencil sketches executed by misses in the Nock Exchange arring the penmanship, grammar, history, catechism and showed considerable taste and skill. The simultaneous readings were suggestive of a harmony which one saily misses in the Stock Exchange earing the threes of a Wall street panic. Lindley Autray was not the strong point of the pupils, but taken as a whole the exhibition was interesting, creditable and gratifying.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

RESCUED.-Two young girls, both aged sixteer officers, yesterday morning, and taken before Jus-tice Dodge at Jefferson Market, when complaint were preferred against them by their mothers, and they were sent to the House of the Good Shepherd

A Negro Quarrel.—Samuel Halsey, a colored man, charged Joseph Roberts, also colored, with atabbing him in the side at No, 60 East Ninth street, yesterday. The quarrel arose about the roasting of some nuts, and it is feared that Halsey is seriously injured. Judge Dowling held Roberts to answer. CARBINE PRACTICE AT THE ATLANTIC GARDEN.—A soldier named Charles Mehan, who is stationed at

A soldier named Charles Menan, who is stationed at Governor's Island, was in the Bowery yesterday afternoon and was in the Atlantic Garden drinking. At the instigation of the company he was drinking with he fired his carbine, and the shot entered the ceiling of the saloon. He was taken into custody for malicous damage, and brought before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, who held him to answer. Menan said it was an accident, but as he was under the influence of liquor his testimony was of little value. LARCENY OF MONEY .- Midivel Corbitt, a young

LARCENY OF MONEY.—Midivel Corbitt, a young man, with long, shiny black hair, was arraigned before Justice Dodge yesterday at Jefferson Market, by officer Donohue, of the Twentieth precinct, upon complaint of Mrs. Julia O'Brien, of No. 533 West Twenty-ninth street, charged with stealing thirty-five dollars in money from her on Saturday. The money had been placed in a cut on the mantelpiece in the room by Mr. O'Brien, and, while temporary absent, his little son testified to seeing the prisoner take the property. He denied the charge, but was committed in default of \$1,000 bail to answer. A DISHONEST COOK .- John Powers, a colored

A DISHONEST COOK.—John Powers, a colored cook, employed on the tug Angeline Corning, was arrested by officer Stevens, of the Eighth precinet, upon complaint of his employer, Captain Levi Martin, of Saugerties, Ulater county, who charges that on Saturday he gave him \$12 50 to procure provisions for Sunday; instead of doing which he spent the money and returned to the tug minus his provisions. Adam Blacer, also employed on the same vessel, charges that when Fowers left the tug to procure the provisions he took a coat of his valued at \$12 50, which he failed to return, alleging that it had

THE SEVENTH WARD FELONIOUS ASSAULT. enth precinct police, yesterday arraigned

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD STABBING AFFRAY. - James THE EIGHTEENTH WARD STABBING AFFRAY.—James Kelly, the young man artested by officer Myhan, of the Eighteenth precinct, on Sunday, charged with stabbing Lewis Bransom in the side with a pocket knife while in his saloon, corner of Thirteenth street and Third avenue, on Saturday night, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, and upon compisint of the officer, in beneif of the injured man, who is still confined to his bed, committed to awaft the result of the injures. A certificate received from the attending physician certified that he had made an examination of Bransom's wounds and discovered in the side, near the hip, a stab wound three and a haif inches long, extending inward and downward, which he does not consider materially dangerous at present. The knife used by Kelly is in the possession of officer Myhan. In his informal examination he stated he was twenty-one years of age, born in Ireland, resides at 349 East Seventeenth street, by occupation a printer, and not guilty of the charge.

Reckless Shooting.—On Sunday night James Murray, a resident of the Eighteenth ward, having imbibed too much fighting whiskey, brought up in the middle of the block in Twenty-fourth street between Second and Third avenues eager for a fight. Not being able to find any person on whom to practise the manly art he drew a large sized seven shooter from his pocket and mistaking the pavement for an enemy commenced fring in rapid succession. Officer Tripp, of the Eighteenth precinct, who was on post in the neighborhood, hearing the firing, proceeded to the field of battle and conveyed the valiant James to the station house in Twenty-second street. Yesterday morning ne appeared before Justice Dodge at Jefferson Market, with one eye blackened, and stated it was necessary for nim to go armed, as he had lately been attacked by a gang of Mackerelvile roughs and dairerman of the ward, who gave bonds in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance to answer the charge. Kelly, the young man arrested by officer Myhan,

THE BOGART FALSE PRETENCE CASE

More Rich Developments-An Original Plan of "Beating"—Three More Complainants— Long Island and Orange County Victims—A

Poor Widow Makes a Complaint.

A few days since an account of the arrest of a ged man, giving his name as William Bogart, on a charge of false pretences was chronicled in the columns of the Herald. The particulars of the charge made against him before Justice Maussleid, at Essex Market Police Court, were published, and the old man's ingenious mode of raising money fully exposed. The result of the publication of the case in these columns has been that some half dozen persons who had been victimized by an old man in the same manner have been to Easex Market Police Court and identified the prisoner as the person who had gained various sums of money from them under similar circumstances to those recorded on Friday last. Yesterday three fresh complaints were made

found below.

A VICTIM FROM LONG ISLAND.

Albert S. Hendrickson, a clerk on board the steamboat Meta, plying between this city and Port Washington and other places on Long Island, stated that

expenses incurred in bringing the goods to the country. The money was paid, but Bogart has never since been seen. As the man is now held under four charges, the officer served the warran and left.

under four charges, the officer served the warrant and left.

A poor widow woman, named Mary McGuire, residing at No. 35 Lewis street, who earns her living by working and washing, charged the same Bogart (whom she recognized in the court room) with obtaining from her twenty-three dollars by teiling to her a similar story some day in last July. Bogart stated that a relative of hers had died in Liverpool and left her a large quantity of dry goods. These he had brought to this country and had stored near Sing Sing. He promised if Mrs. McGuire would go to Sing Sing with him the next day he would give her the goods. The woman believed the story and allowed Bogart to sleep in the house all night, paid his lare to Sing Sing, paid his lodging at a hotel in that city and then hired a wagon for him to go for the goods as well as giving him the twenty-three dollars asked for. The woman waited thi dark for Bogart's return and then found out that he had returned to New York. The poor woman had not seen him since, and when she read in the Herallo of his arrest she at once came to court and made this charge against him.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHP LINE TO FURDE

Action of the Norfolk Board of Trade on the Proposed Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The Norfolk Board of Trade held a meeting on

the 3d inst. and passed resolutions pledging the aid of the Board to the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New York in estab-Steam Navigation Company of New York in establishing a line of steamships from Norfolk, Port Royal, Brunswick and other Southern ports; approving of the bill to be presented to Congress incorporating and adding the company, and praying its passage by both houses and its approvates to this company the conveyance of the mails to Southern Europe for twenty years at a fixed rate; secures aid in bonds from the southern States, which bonds are to be deposited in the Post Office Department; provides for the carriage and proper treatment of emigrants; obtains the privilege of purchasing steamships from the government contemmed as useless to the Navy Department, and guarantees that all operations of the company "snall be carried on in steamships built in our own country, out of native material, by our own mechanics, and salied under our own flag, by our own mechanics, and salied under our own flag, by our own mechanics, and salied under our own flag, by our own mechanics, and salied under our own flag, by our own entages."

SOCIAL SCIENCE MEETING

social science meeting was held last evening at Plimpton Hall, Eighth street, near Third avenue. There was a fair attendance. Dr. Scott presided and, after a few preliminary remarks, introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. H. P. Austin. Mr. Austin then spoke at some length on the American monetary asstem, and suggested a means by which a national currency could be established better than gold and the national debt paid off in a short time without taxation. He alluded to the great wealth and resources of the country, the good which resulted from the recent national struggle and the brilliant prospect of the future. He argued that if his plan was adopted financial muddles might soon be cleared up, the freakury Department reduced to a plain machine, and there would be no further necessity for the sale of gold.

The Chairman followed in a few remarks, in which he referred to the fact that currency had not a standard, but a relative value, and pointed out in evils resulting therefrom.

Dr. Edwards considered theology and the question of currency the two greatest questions of the country. Gold was a commodity and not money, and money was "moneo, I advise"—a letter of advice for goods. Anything which he could not as such as the country of some time, after which the meeting advice for some time, after which the meeting adviced to the for some time, after which the meeting adviced to the for some time, after which the meeting adviced to the for some time, after which the meeting adviced to the for some time, after which the meeting adviced to the for some time, after which the meeting adviced to the for some time, after which the meeting adviced to the for some time, after which the meeting adviced to the former which the meeting adviced to the fact that the former which the meeting adviced to the fact that the fact and, after a few preliminary remarks, introduc